

FIRST EDITION

THE BIG BATTLE

Elections in 20 States.

The General Result.

A Republican Triumph.

The Next Congress.

How It will Stand.

The House 149 to 94.

The Senate 57 to 15.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Result of the Recent Contests—How the Two Parties will Stand in the Next House—A Republican Majority of 55. Included in the twenty States which have held elections this week and those which held their elections previously, are 22 Congressional districts. Five States only—California, Connecticut, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Texas—are yet to hold Congressional elections, the number of districts included in them being 21. Estimating the result in these States, which can be done with a fair degree of certainty, and giving the Democracy the benefit of the doubt in the elections of this week, we have the following as the political complexion of the House of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress, as compared with the Fortieth and Forty-first. The delegations of those States which have not yet held their elections are marked thus (*):

Table showing the results of the 41st and 42nd Congresses across various states like Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Totals.

A full House consists of 343 members. In the Fortieth Congress, at the close of the last session, there were still 30 vacancies, and a Republican majority of 123, or considerably more than a two-thirds vote. In the Forty-first Congress there are still 9 vacancies, and a Republican majority of 100—Republicans having 11 votes more than two-thirds. When the vacancies are filled, as they will be soon after the assembling in December, the Republican strength will be increased to 171 and the Democratic to 72—giving a Republican majority of 99, or 9 more than a two-thirds vote. Of the 232 members already elected, 137 are probably Republicans and 85 Democrats, and of the 21 members yet to be elected, 12 will probably be Rep. and 9 Dem. Taking the present House, as it stood at the close of the last session, the strength of the two great political parties in the three Congresses is as follows:—

Table showing the strength of the two great political parties in the three Congresses (40th, 41st, and 42nd).

THE SENATE.

How It Will Stand in the Forty-second Congress.

Scarcely less important than the election of Representatives in Congress is the election of members of the Legislature in those States whose Senatorial seats will become vacant on the 4th of March next. On that day the terms of 25 Senators expire by limitation. The successors of 8 of these have already been elected. In the following table are given the names of the Senators whose terms expire with the present Congress, the names of the new Senators to be elected, and the probable political character of those yet to be elected, giving the Democrats in all doubtful cases the benefit of the doubt:—

Table listing Senators whose terms expire and those to be elected, including names like William Warner, Alexander McDonald, Willard Salisbury, and others across various states.

Lot M. Morrill, R. (A Republican.) MASSACHUSETTS. Henry Wilson, R. (A Republican.) MICHIGAN. Jacob M. Howard, R. (A Republican.) MINNESOTA. William Windom, R. (A Republican.) MISSISSIPPI. Hiram R. Revels, R. (A Republican.) NEBRASKA. John M. Thayer, R. (A Republican.) NEW HAMPSHIRE. Aaron H. Cragin, R. (A Republican.) NEW JERSEY. Alex. G. Cattell, R. (A Republican.) NORTH CAROLINA. Joseph C. Abbott, R. (A Democrat.) OREGON. George H. Williams, R. (A Republican.) RHODE ISLAND. Henry B. Anthony, R. (A Republican.) SOUTH CAROLINA. Thomas J. Robertson, R. (A Republican.) TENNESSEE. Joseph S. Fowler, R. (A Republican.) TEXAS. Morgan C. Hamilton, R. (A Republican.) VIRGINIA. John W. Johnston, D. (A Democrat.) WEST VIRGINIA. Waitman T. Willey, R. (A Democrat.)

Of the 24 Senators whose terms expire with the present Congress, 21 are Republicans; one—Johnston of Virginia—a conservative Republican, properly classed as a Democrat; and the two others Democrats. Senators Cragin of New Hampshire, Anthony of Rhode Island, and Hamilton of Texas, all Republicans, have already been re-elected. Senator Howell of Iowa, Rep., is to be succeeded by Judge George W. Wright, Rep.; McCree of Kentucky, Dem., by Governor John W. Stevenson, Dem.; Revels of Miss., Rep., by Governor James L. Alcorn, Rep.; Williams of Oregon, Rep., by Colonel James U. Kelley, Dem.; and Fowler of Tennessee, Rep., by Judge Henry Cooper, Dem. The Republicans have therefore thus far lost two Senators—one in Tennessee and another in Oregon—and they will lose one in North Carolina and another in West Virginia, a total loss of four. The standing of the Senate in the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses, is therefore as follows, the Georgia delegation only being vacant in the present and next Congress:—

Table showing the standing of the Senate in the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses.

THE ELECTIONS.

A General Summary of the Result of this Week's Contest.

Twenty States have held elections this week—all except two yesterday—and with the result the Republicans have good cause to be well satisfied. Below we give a general summary of the result as far as it is ascertained up to the time of going to press with our earlier editions.

New York. The Democrats have carried New York by about 20,000 majority. In 1869 they had 20,211 majority, and at the Judicial election last May 85,375 majority. The strict enforcement of the laws in New York city and Brooklyn enabled the Republicans to keep down the Democratic majority within reasonable limits, but in the rest of the State there seems to have been considerable apathy, and a marked Democratic gain over the vote of last year. In 1869 the vote of the city of New York was 79,476 Democratic to 36,897 Republican, a majority of 42,579; yesterday the vote stood 82,980 Democratic to 35,575 Republican—a Democratic majority of 47,405. The Democrats, of course, carried all the city Congressional districts, but the Tammany candidate in the Fourth district was defeated by General M. T. McMahon, the candidate of the Young Democracy, who received nearly the full Republican vote. In the State at large, the Republicans probably lose 3 Congressmen, which is no worse than might have been anticipated.

New Jersey has been revolutionized, the Republicans gaining control of the Legislature, thus ensuring a Republican successor to Senator Cattell. In the 13th Legislature there was a Democratic majority of 18 on joint ballot. A gain of a Congressman in the Second district was anticipated by the Republicans, but they have done much better, and probably elected all their candidates, except in the Third district, thus gaining two members. The Democratic police of this city made strenuous exertions to assist their brethren across the river, as will be seen by a reference to our local columns, but they signally failed and about twenty of them have come to grief.

Delaware still clings to her idols, and the Democratic ticket is elected by a small majority, in spite of large Republican gains throughout the State, especially in New Castle county.

Maryland. The returns from Maryland are as yet too meagre to indicate the exact result, but the Democrats have probably kept their hold on all the five Congressional districts, although there is a faint ray of hope of Republican success in the First and Fifth districts.

New England. In Massachusetts, the Republican ticket has been universally successful, in spite of the Temperance and Labor Reform side issues. In Rhode Island the Democrats had no show at all. In the First district, where there was no regular Republican candidate for Congress, Hon. Thomas A. Jencks has been defeated by Benjamin Earnes, a result much to be regretted by the friends of civil service reform.

Illinois the Republicans have carried the State by from 90,000 to 30,000 majority against 51,150 in 1868. The Congressional delegation appears to be unchanged, standing 10 Republicans to 4 Democrats.

In Michigan, the Republicans have succeeded by their usual large majority, which was 31,481 in 1868; but the Democrats have probably gained a Congressman in the Sixth district, where there was much dissatisfaction with Driggs, the Republican nominee. In 1868, the majority in this district was 3385, and in the First and Fifth being much smaller.

In Wisconsin, where Congressmen only were elected, the next delegation will probably stand 4 Republicans to 2 Democrats, the latter gaining a member in the First district, in which the Republican majority in 1868 was but 493.

In Missouri the result is yet in doubt, but the malcontent Republican ticket, headed by B. Gratz Brown for Governor, has probably been elected, by the aid of the entire Democratic vote.

In Minnesota the Republicans have regained the Second Congressional district, lost in 1868 by the treachery of Donnelly, and elect both Congressmen. There was no State ticket.

In Nevada the vote on the State ticket and for Congressmen was very close, but the Republicans have probably been successful. In 1868 the Republican majorities ranged between 881 and 1203.

The Month. The returns from the Southern States are as yet too meagre to indicate the precise result. In Virginia it would seem that the Republicans have held their own; in Kentucky, the Republicans claim to have gained a Congressman in the Eighth district; in Tennessee, the Republicans have lost 6 Congressmen, and the Democratic candidate for Governor, General John C. Brown has been elected, a result which was anticipated; in Louisiana the Republicans have elected their State ticket and four out of five Congressmen, securing also the State Legislature; and from Arkansas and Alabama there is nothing definite as yet.

OPINIONS OF NEW YORK PAPERS.

From the Tribune. Hoffman is elected Governor by about his returned majority of two years ago—say 30,000. We have gained nearly the whole of it in this city and Brooklyn, and lost it again in the rural districts. Our gain here is entirely due to the action of Congress and the President, whereby the franchise was extended to the colored and non-citizens has been cut down about 20,000. But for the action of the Federal Government, Hoffman would have had a majority here, without polling one more legal vote than was cast for him yesterday. Had the Republican vote come out as fully as the Democratic, Hoffman's majority in the city would have fallen below 50,000.

From the World. This great victory will be fruitful in consequences. In the first place, it is a staggering death-blow to the Federal Government. It has not only failed, whether the Federal Supreme Court affirms or denies its constitutionality. It is a dead letter. There will never be another attempt to put it in force. It was passed for the sole purpose of controlling the elections of this city and State, and on the first trial it recoiled in its own arms. It was not intended to accomplish its purpose, but the instruments selected for its enforcement have covered it with infamy.

From the Times. The upshot of it all is that Mr. Tweed and his friends are in office, and are not likely to go out until, like Mrs. Gamp, they are "so disposed," or until the people, who are not likely to be so disposed, have elected a man who is not likely to be so disposed. The upshot of it all is that Mr. Tweed and his friends are in office, and are not likely to go out until, like Mrs. Gamp, they are "so disposed," or until the people, who are not likely to be so disposed, have elected a man who is not likely to be so disposed.

From the Herald. A barbed committee has been formed at Lyons. The authorities there recently received 50,000 Remington rifles. Vast quantities of stores and a large number of cattle have been collected in anticipation of a siege.

The Harbor of Anvers. ANTWERP, Nov. 9.—On account of the large number of German ships refueled here, and the increased trade directed to this port in consequence of the war, this harbor is overcrowded with shipping, and many vessels are unable to unload their cargoes from the lack of warehouse room.

Mark Twain's Election Returns. Mark Twain telegraphed last night from Buffalo, in answer to a frantic demand from the Tribune for election returns, that he had a son just born to him and had to vote for the Democrat.

Another Fearful Outrage. A correspondent of the London Times writes from Athens, October 15:—

Another fearful outrage has alarmed all Greece, revived the general indignation at the misgovernment of the country, and convinced thinking men that the whole political system must be reorganized. The brigands, said to number about twenty, crossed the frontier for Turkey a few days since, and marched into Greece in parties of two, looking as like peasants as they could. They had ascertained that the men of the house were to be absent all night on farm business, and they had therefore secured the proprietor remained; so they crept in at the door unnoted, plied and gagged their captives, and initiated and silenced the women before the men returned.

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SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Cause of the Armistice Failure.

The Prussian Advance.

Lyons to be Besieged.

The Spanish Throne Question.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Latest Election Returns.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

Cause of the Armistice Failure. LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Tours Government promises to issue a manifesto shortly explaining the cause of the rupture of the peace negotiations at Versailles.

The Gazette de France demands an immediate election to put an end to the arbitrary rule of the Provisional Government.

The Monitor mentions five military executions on Saturday last, through the "Red" influence at Lyons and Marseilles.

The Prussian Advance. Advances from Lyons state that the Germans are advancing by the valley of the Oucher to occupy Creuzot and the line to Nevers.

The Occupation of Dijon. Twenty thousand German troops are in Dijon with sixty pieces of field artillery. The citizens of the town have been forced to contribute half a million francs as security for the good behavior of the inhabitants.

Barrierales at Lyons. A barricade committee has been formed at Lyons. The authorities there recently received 50,000 Remington rifles. Vast quantities of stores and a large number of cattle have been collected in anticipation of a siege.

The Harbor of Anvers. ANTWERP, Nov. 9.—On account of the large number of German ships refueled here, and the increased trade directed to this port in consequence of the war, this harbor is overcrowded with shipping, and many vessels are unable to unload their cargoes from the lack of warehouse room.

M. Thiers Up in a Balloon. TOURS, Nov. 9.—M. Thiers and M. Laurier arrived last evening by balloon from Paris.

Reorganizing the Italian Army. ROME, Nov. 9.—The Italian authorities have occupied the Quirinal as State property. The work of reorganizing the army is making satisfactory progress.

Opposition to the Duke of Aosta. MADRID, Nov. 9.—Twenty-nine editors of journals in this city have united in a manifesto opposing the candidacy of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish throne.

The Alabama Claims. LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Times of this morning discusses the Alabama negotiations, to show that England can go no further in the way of concession. The Times says that the Clarendon treaty abounded in concessions. Many Englishmen thought it yielded too much; that the general exuberance of Reverdy Johnson had outwitted Lord Clarendon. As the rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate was due to political irritability, England now stands free from all blame.

Among orders recently issued by the Board of Admiralty is one for the removal of the iron masts from the war steamer Iron Duke in order to change the centre of gravity. Without such a change the vessel is deemed unworthy.

Reverdy Johnson's Demotion. At Leicester last night. The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, member of the House of Commons for Leicestershire, was the principal orator.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 9.—11:30 A. M.—Consols 93 1/2 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 39 1/2; of 1865, 88 1/2; of 1867, 90 1/2; of 1868, 87 1/2. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 17; Great Western, 29; Illinois Central, 11 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands, 9 1/2; middling Orleans, 9 1/2; the sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. Corn, 2s. 6d. per quarter for new.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—11:30 A. M.—Common Rosin declining; sales at 60s.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 1/2 for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 39 1/2; of 1865, 88 1/2; of 1867, 90 1/2; of 1868, 87 1/2. Reading steady. Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 11 1/2. Atlantic and Great Western, 29. Liverpool, 9d; Orleans, 9 1/2. Cork, 10s. 6d. Lard, 7s.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The planing mill of Schullberg & Becller, with \$25,000 worth of lumber, situated on Mullaughy street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, was burned last night. Loss, from \$80,000 to \$100,000. The insurance was large, but the amount is not known.

New York Honey and Stock Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Stocks quiet. Money 4 1/2 per cent. Gold, 107 1/2. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108 1/2; do. 1864, do. 107 1/2; do. 1865, do. 107 1/2; do. 1867, new, 109 1/2; do. 1868, 109 1/2; do. 1869, 109 1/2. U. S. 5-20s, 39 1/2. Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 11 1/2. Michigan Southern, 9 1/2; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Cleveland and Painesville, 10 1/2; Chicago and Rock Island, 11 1/2; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 9 1/2; Western Union Telegraph, 4 1/2.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Stocks dull and weak and nominally 1 1/2. Flour fairly active and prices favor buyers. Wheat: Maryland amber, \$1.05; do. 1864, do. 1.07; do. 1865, do. 1.07; do. 1867, new, 1.09; do. 1868, 1.09; do. 1869, 1.09. Corn \$1.05; do. 1864, do. 1.07; do. 1865, do. 1.07; do. 1867, new, 1.09; do. 1868, 1.09; do. 1869, 1.09. Oats quiet at 45c. Hye, 65c. Virginia, new, 65c. Missouri, 61c. Canton Co., 60c. Cumberland preferred, 50c. N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 9 1/2; Erie, 2d; Reading, 10 1/2; U. S. Express, 6 1/2; Michigan Central, 12 1/2; Michigan Southern, 9 1/2; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Cleveland and Painesville, 10 1/2; Chicago and Rock Island, 11 1/2; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 9 1/2; Western Union Telegraph, 4 1/2.

THE ELECTIONS.

New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—In the Eighth Congressional district—James Brooks, Tammany candidate had 8,817; George Wilkes, Rep., 5,808; Julius W. Adams, Dem., 2,946.

Fourth Congressional district—R. B. Roosevelt, Tammany, 10,030; Leggett, Rep., 961; M. T. McMahon, Young Dem., 14,171.

Ninth Congressional district—Fernando Wood, Dem., 14,798; Morris Ellinger, Rep., 3,736; W. S. Helger, Dem., 4,123.

Sixth Congressional district—S. S. Cox, Dem., 9,289; Horace Greeley, 8,183.

New Jersey. ABSECON, Nov. 9.—Hazleton (Rep.), for Congress, has 242 majority in Atlantic county, with two Democratic townships to hear from.

Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—In the First Congressional district, Erastus Wells (Dem.) has been re-elected to Congress by about 1000 majority.

In the Second district, G. A. Finkelnburg (Rep.) has been re-elected to Congress. In the Third district, James R. McCormack (Dem.) has been re-elected to Congress.

The Democratic county ticket was elected in this county. ST. JOSEPH, Nov. 9.—The counting of the vote has not been completed, but J. G. Brown, opposition candidate for Governor, has probably received a majority.

Kansas. LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 9.—The election passed off quietly. The counting of the votes is slow, owing to the great number of mixed tickets.

ATLANTON, Nov. 9.—James M. Harvey, Republican candidate for Governor, and the State ticket, have about 235 majority in this city. D. B. Lowe, Republican candidate for Congress, has from 400 to 500 majority in this county. This is a large Republican gain on the Presidential vote.

The Republicans have elected two State Senators and all the Representatives for the county. One of the districts has not elected a Republican in five years.

Fort Scott, Nov. 9.—The Republican majority in Fort Scott is 364. A Republican gain of 250.

JUNCTION CITY, Nov. 9.—The city gives Harvey, Republican, for Governor, 238 majority.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Mohrman Murder-Trial of John Hanlon. The trial of John Hanlon, charged with the murder of Mary Mohrman, commenced at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Ludlow and Pease.

The fifth day of this great trial was begun this morning. The prisoner's defense, an alibi, supported by several witnesses, was read, and the jury was less interested to the public, and consequently, the trial-room was not at all crowded.

Andrew Kelly, the prisoner's brother, was the first witness called, and testified as follows:—

In September, 1868, I was living at Fifth and Chestnut streets, in the city of Philadelphia. I remember the evening Mary Mohrman was killed; I was at the corner of Orkney and Diamond streets playing with Louis Mohrman, Mary's brother, and David Strawn, who I recollect saw John Hanlon when he closed his shop between 1 and 2 o'clock before dark; I helped him in the shop; he had on a light shirt with red stripes on the sleeves and a dark stripe down them; I next saw him the next morning, Monday; I can't say exactly what time; it was at the breakfast table; he had on the same clothes he had on Sunday when he was working with me; I saw him after breakfast in the shop; I don't know when I saw him next; I don't remember having seen him on Tuesday; I was in the yard Monday, but not in the water closet that I remember; I was in the cellar in the afternoon of that day; I saw no blood there; I went to the cellar to get a stick to take to the woods to see if I could see anything of the man with Mary Mohrman; Louis Mohrman, John Strawn, and John Hanlon were with me; we all had sticks; we came back about half-past four o'clock; the back cellar window was nailed down; it struck out and when we opened the door, the light shined in; it was used to let chickens go into the cellar; up to the time we left there was nothing in the cellar but a small pile of kindling wood on one side and on the other side of the wood was a pile of rubbish in the cellar; I was in the house after we left; there was a good bit of rubbish and bricks in the cellar.

Cross-examined—I was down in the cellar the Sunday after we moved; the bricks were not there then; the rubbish I saw there afterwards was ashes and bricks; after I went to John's house the next day, there was all the time on Saturday and Sunday; my brother-in-law, John Kelly, kept a horse stable in the house; he had a dog named a cat but no dog; we had a little yellow dog when we lived there; but I don't know whether it was there when Mary Mohrman was killed; we took him away with us when we moved; the dog catches and kills little yellow dogs, how long ago I don't remember; I saw Mrs. Kelly on the corner of Fifth street that night; she had a mother who was with her; I was just going to ask mother if I might go to look for the child; Mrs. Kelly said she would look for her; I don't remember seeing Mr. Fisher that night; re-examined—John used to wear boots; I remember him having one pair of slippers, but I don't know whether that time I reached there; I remember that time they were wearing their black cloth wove with zephyr on top; I don't remember any others; I was never present when I purchased the slippers.

Mary Quinn recalled and cross-examined—I stated that I left John Hanlon's house that night about 10 o'clock; I went straight home; I did not stay all night because I live Second and Diamond and had to be there; I do not remember seeing John Hanlon on Tuesday.

Re-examined—Mr. Patrick Kelly lived at Second and Diamond; his wife is a relative of mine—a cousin—and was a sister of the prisoner; I always lived with her from the time I was small.

Mrs. Kelly recalled and cross-examined—My husband lives in Apple street, below Diamond; he carries the hod for bricklayers; I have five children; my oldest son is John; he is now in the army; I was last on the stand; she was living with Patrick Kelly, but is now living with my sister; Ellen is the eldest; she was christened on Palm Sunday, when she was 11 days old; I can't say how long ago that was; she is the eldest next to Mary; I am the prisoner's aunt; at the time of the murder, Mrs. Kelly's son was 15 months old; that Sunday evening my husband was in liquor, and I couldn't stay in the house, so I took my children and we all went to my sister, Mrs. Hanlon's; I don't know what time I reached there; nobody was home but my sister and her husband, and he was lying on the settee in the kitchen; I went in; I saw Mrs. Kelly's baby lying on the floor; I took it up to Mrs. Steinsmeier's room and laid it down; I then went down and stayed in the back kitchen till the lamps were lit; I don't know what time they were lit; there was no clock in the kitchen; I saw John; his mother came in first and he came after her; I was in the kitchen; his mother was with him; his wife asked his mother for a light; his mother lit a light and gave it to his wife; his wife went first and he went after her up stairs; after a while I heard Mrs. Kelly's voice, as I thought, and I went up; then I heard dishes rattling in the passage that leads up stairs; I stayed in the kitchen a couple of hours and more, and then I went up to the room where Mrs. Kelly's baby was; I saw Mrs. Kelly's baby; she was lying on the floor; I saw Mrs. Kelly's baby; she was lying on the floor; I saw Mrs. Kelly's baby; she was lying on the floor.

Re-examined—John used to wear boots; I remember him having one pair of slippers, but I don't know whether that time I reached there; I remember that time they were wearing their black cloth wove with zephyr on top; I don't remember any others; I was never present when I purchased the slippers.

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Mrs. Kelly recalled and cross-examined—My husband lives in Apple street, below Diamond; he carries the hod for bricklayers; I have five children; my oldest son is John; he is now in the army; I was last on the stand; she was living with Patrick Kelly, but is now living with my sister; Ellen is the eldest; she was christened on Palm Sunday, when she was 11 days old; I can't say how long ago that was; she is the eldest next to Mary; I am the prisoner's aunt; at the time of the murder, Mrs. Kelly's son was 15 months old; that Sunday evening my husband was in liquor, and I couldn't stay in the house, so I took my children and we all went to my sister, Mrs. Hanlon's; I don't know what time I reached there; nobody was home but my sister and her husband, and he was lying on the settee in the kitchen; I went in; I saw Mrs. Kelly's baby lying on the floor; I took it up to Mrs. Steinsmeier's room and laid it down; I then went down and stayed in the back kitchen till the lamps were lit; I don't know what time they were lit; there was no clock in the kitchen; I saw John; his mother came in first and he came after her; I was in the kitchen; his mother was with him; his wife asked his mother for a light; his mother lit a light and gave it to his wife; his wife went first and he went after her up stairs; after a while I heard Mrs. Kelly's voice, as I thought, and I went up; then I heard dishes rattling in the passage that leads up stairs; I stayed in the kitchen a couple of hours and more, and then I went up to the room where Mrs. Kelly's baby was; I saw Mrs. Kelly's baby; she was lying on the floor; I saw Mrs. Kelly's baby; she was lying on the floor; I saw Mrs. Kelly's baby; she was lying on the floor.